

## Third Volume.

With this number commences our third volume, under a new name, "THE SWEETWATER ENTERPRISE."

The Forerunner having accomplished its object, the ENTERPRISE steps out, dressed among the best country weekly papers in the State. It will be published, regularly, every Thursday morning, throughout the year. In politics, we shall be as we have always been, conservative to the core. We shall be reconciled to no radicalism, and we shall make every chance we can to give offense to no one. We will, of course, refer to any and all items that may come under our observation, whenever we deem it proper, and intend, as near as it is possible, to deal justly toward all.

Now to our friends and present patrons, we have a few words for you to ponder over. When we assumed the responsibility of publishing the paper, as you are all aware, we done so under very unfavorable circumstances, the patrons having lost all confidence in it, and a great many of you were unwilling to continue in its support, for fear that you would not be benefited thereby; and even doubted that the paper would be regularly issued. Now what do you think of it? If any of you have not received it regularly, it is an account of your not calling for it, or some postal irregularities, over which we have no control. No failure on our part has ever occurred, and, providence permitting, we don't intend that such shall be the case. We feel that we have done our duty. We have carried out our "views and avows." The appearance and circulation of the paper will prove to you that, through energy and perseverance, we have gained for the paper, a patronage, we venture to say, not surpassed by any country paper of its age. Our future prospects are very bright. If the patrons will help us to increase our list, we will add to the size of the paper. We should have at least three hundred more subscribers in this county than we now have, and it would require but little exertion on the part of each one to obtain them; should this be done, we will issue a paper that old Monroe would be justly proud of. Will you do it?

It is our purpose to make the paper, if possible, acceptable to every one, and in doing this, we will advocate right and justice in every particular, let the odium fall upon whom it may. We have passed through the fiery ordeal, and made for the paper a name which, we hope, may long be cherished and supported by all who have given it aid and comfort. And, now that Tennessee is in a prosperous condition, peace and harmony reigning throughout her borders, let us all endeavor to make this peace more secure, by encouraging and building up good conservative papers, all over her domain.

Let the "banners of peace" be held up, And long may they wave Over the land of the free, And the home of the brave."

## Bank of Tennessee Issues.

On Thursday, Fleming, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced the following bill in the House:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the issues of the Bank of Tennessee are redeemable for taxes in the State; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this General Assembly that good faith shall be preserved and maintained between the State and the people thereof; therefore

Be it enacted, That all monies heretofore paid and now in circulation, the same being genuine and not fraudulently issued, shall be receivable in payment of any revenue that may be due to or demanded by this State, provided that this act applies only to the issues of the Bank of Tennessee.

The bill passed first reading.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel has information that the United States Government, through its District Attorney, will move a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment against Foster Blodgett for perjury committed in taking the iron-clad oath in the face of the fact that Blodgett had sought and held a military commission in the service of the Confederacy during the war. Blodgett is a blatant Radical, hence this act of mercy.

## The Elections of 1892.

The following article, from the Louisville Courier-Journal, will, we think, be found to contain much information in regard to the status of the different parties, and it will also be seen, from reading the article, that several of the States have in the recent elections changed front, and are now pushing forward paper principles, and working gloriously for the re-establishment of the government on a good sound basis, which must result beneficially to all.

The election of President for the last forty years, has always carried with it a Congressional majority to sustain him. We do not remember a single instance where the defeated party was able to rally its forces at the State elections immediately succeeding the inauguration. Nor have we ever deemed it very important that it should. The party that elected a popular soldier to the Chief Magistracy in 1868, had strong reasons for believing that they would have pleasant sailing for at least two years. But such has not been the result. The elections of this year are nearly all over and we can now take a survey of the field. The very first election showed the weakness of the national administration.

The contest in Virginia for Governor was between Walker, a conservative Republican, and Wells, a proscription Radical. It is well known that the Administration greatly desired the success of the latter. The former was elected by twenty thousand majority. The Conservatives of the State also elected a majority of Congressmen, and an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. The latter body have since elected two Conservatives to the Senate of the United States. These are bitter pills for Radical Congressmen to swallow, but they will have to gulp them down as best they can. The Virginians having complied with the act of Congress and the requirements of the President, must be admitted to their rightful place in the Union during the approaching winter.

The result in Tennessee was cheering to the friends of civil liberty everywhere, and especially to our down-trodden and oppressed neighbors. The scandalous letters of Boutwell and Crewell clearly showed the animus of the administration; but they only made the Conservative triumph in Tennessee the more complete. Never did Radicalism receive such a crushing defeat. There is scarcely a grease-spot left. Not a single Radical from the State in the present Congress can be re-elected. The Legislature now in session at Nashville will rub out all the infamous enactments of the past four years, and set the State on her old legs again. We assure our Democratic friends that they may have no fears of Tennessee. Judge Cooper, who has just been elected to the Senate of the United States, was for McClellan in 1864 and for Seymour in 1868. He is a conservative man and dead on against Radicalism.

The Democrats swept over California like a whirlwind. The probabilities are that the Republicans, or Radicals, will never again be able to make a respectable race in that State. We will simply add that California went for Grant in '68.

It is useless to waste words on Vermont. She is joined to her idols. Let her go.

Maine is an old Democratic State, but she strayed off some fourteen years ago, and it may be that she will never return to the fold. Still, we have hope. There were favorable indications in the late elections. The Radical majority was reduced. Where there are so many able, hard-working Democrats, they must take the prize, sooner or later.

The Radical crowing over the late election in Ohio is conclusive evidence to our minds that they were awfully fearful of being beaten. They have elected their candidate for Governor by a majority of seven or eight thousand, a reduction of their Presidential majority of more than thirty thousand. A few more such victories and they are undone.

Pennsylvania went for Grant by twenty-five or thirty thousand majority. At the late election Gov. Geary, the Radical candidate for Governor, was re-elected by less than five thousand. We have no fear of the "old Keystone." She will soon take her place in the Democratic column.

We can see no change in the politics of Iowa. She is Radical to the core, and it does seem that nothing short of an earthquake or some great convulsion will be able to move her.

The Empire State has again raised her voice. She speaks in behalf of the Democracy, and sends the welcome news that she has secured a Democratic majority in both branches of her Legislature—a thing that has not happened before for fifteen years. A Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature will be apt to interfere with Radical plans and some most iniquitous Radical legislation.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have done nobly. They have reduced the majority, one year ago, from seventy thousand to about twenty. In New Jersey the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature by their usual majority. That State is Democratic to the core. Illinois and Wisconsin have gone Republican, but the people's ticket, composed of Republicans and Democrats, has triumphed in Chicago by an immense majority. Thus we have faithfully run over the field. The result of our explorations is, that it only needs "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," at the next election, to sweep Radicalism into a hopeless minority.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

MOUNT VERNON, MONROE CO.,  
Nov. 7th 1892.

Mr. Editor—We see in your paper that you have suggested some names as candidates for the convention, that we think will be held this winter. It will be an important body and our best men should be run for seats in it.

You Sweetwater people must not forget that there is some other places and districts who have a voice in selecting a good man. We have nothing to urge or say against Robt. Sneed, I. T. Lenoir, N. P. Hight, Maj. Gaines and James H. Mickel, that we hear spoken of. They are all good men, but there are others in Monroe county just as good, and outside your valley, we have up this way, Jason McMullin, Col. Arch Mason, Col. M. F. Johnson, E. E. Griffith, J. E. Houston, James A. Coffin, and many others who will make good members. We want the candidate selected fairly, and then we will be satisfied, and give him a hearty support. You have among you other men, we know well, who we have honored in days gone by. For instance, Col. John Ramsey, a man who no one could object to. Then we learn that our old citizen and friend, John C. Vaughn is settled in your town. No one in the county would please the boys of these hills and hollows better than him. He knows what the people want, and would make a working member of the convention. No man in the county could come as near uniting our people in the upper end of Monroe county than he. Rebels, Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, and Radicals would all vote for him. I don't mean the entire voting population, but he can get more votes out of all parties, than any other one. We don't know that he has any desire to run. Many of his friends want him for Sheriff again next spring.

Let who ever is our candidate be brought out fairly and we will be satisfied.

MARY VOTERS.

## Educational.

The annual meeting of the Tennessee State Teachers' Association, was held in the capitol at Nashville, last week. Quite a number of teachers from different parts of the State were present. The sessions were interesting and harmonious. The committee on nominations of officers for the ensuing year made the following report of nominations, which was adopted:

For President—Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown.

Vice Presidents—One from each Congressional District.

1st District—Rev. W. B. Rankin, Chattanooga.

2d District—Professor M. C. Butler, Knoxville.

3d District—Hon. E. A. James, Chattanooga.

4th District—Hon. Wm. Bosson, Murfreesboro.

5th District—Rev. W. B. McDonald, D. D., Lebanon.

6th District—Rev. Wm. Mack, D. D., Columbia.

7th District—Hon. J. R. Roach, Carroll county.

8th District—J. F. Heath, Esq., Memphis.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer—M. C. Wilcox, Knoxville.

Corresponding Secretary—H. S. Bennett, Nashville.

Executive Committee—Dr. J. B. Lindsay, Nashville; General John Eaton, Memphis; Albert Roberts, Nashville.

The committee also recommended Nashville as the place of the next annual meeting, and the time, the first Wednesday in November. The report was adopted.

In spite of the efforts of the conservative press it cannot be denied that there is a very strong disposition on the part of the people of Mississippi to repudiate Dent. There is a lurking suspicion on the mind of the masses, which the best political management finds it hard to combat, much less repress, that Dentism is merely genteel carpet-bagging. This, allied to the fact that the Dent platform and the Alcorn platform are pretty much identical, and that Dent has not been able to secure the support of his "big brother-in-law," occasions a certain sense of disappointment, not to say disgust, which is likely to be manifested by a very small vote on election day. It is to be regretted that our conservative friends could not find a representative somewhat nearer home. It begins to look as if the Dent business was a bad investment.

## Tennessee Legislature.

## Senate.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., Speaker Thomas in the chair. Lottrell's bill, restoring the old charter of Knoxville, passed on third reading, unanimously.

## House.

The House met at 10 a. m., Speaker Perkins presiding.

Caldwell introduced a bill to confirm the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

There will be a lively fight over this measure when it comes up for final action.

After a long and animated debate, the House refused to recede from its amendment to the Senate resolution to employ counsel to represent the matter in the case of the United States vs. The East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, the Senate having rejected said amendment.

Keeney, McConnell, McGaughey, Slack, Slipp, Smith, Stephens and White were among those voting in the affirmative, and Brown, Carl, Eckel, Harrison, Keeney, Layman, McBeth, Scott, Spars, Snodderly and Yokum, voting in the negative.

The vote on the motion to recede was, ayes 15; nays 48.

The reason assigned by the majority is that the roads are not in the hands of the State, and that the companies evidently want the State to bear the expense of the litigation.

McBeth introduced a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to ascertain the aggregate amount of school money belonging to the State, and the use to which it has been applied, and that the Comptroller issue warrants for the school money of 1892, due the counties which have complied with the law.

Thies introduced a bill instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill to reorganize the militia on the old system. Adjourned.

Nashville, Nov. 6.—A Committee of Conference was ordered by the House on the Senate resolution in regard to appointing counsel for the State in the case of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads vs. the United States.

The proceedings of the Senate were confined to matters of local interest.

The banquet given at the Stacy House last night, by Ex-President Johnson, to the members of the Legislature, was generally attended by the members. Speeches were made by various members, and good feeling and cordiality reigned supreme.

## Senate.

Monday, Oct. 8.—The Senate met at 10 a. m., Speaker Thomas in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. Clementson presented a petition asking for the relief of Eliza Talbot from the payment of \$500 as security for Ball & Bell, of Monroe county. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Palmer—A bill to limit the sessions of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. The bill provides that the regular sessions shall not exceed one hundred days, and called sessions not more than forty days. Passed first reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

## SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To protect the citizens of the State of Tennessee from being compelled by law to again pay debts heretofore due and owing to the Bank of Tennessee. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis. Passed.

To change the line between the counties of Rutherford and Bedford. Passed.

To change the line between Hawkins and Hancock. Passed.

Mr. Cooper, of Davidson, offered a bill for the benefit of the State and county fairs. The bill exempts persons renting booths at the fair grounds from taking out a license during the days of the exhibition. Passed first reading, and referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

The Senate then took a short recess before taking up the Convention bill, which was made the special order for 11:20 to-day.

The Convention bill was then taken up and discussed at considerable length, but the Senate adjourned without acting on the question.

## House.

There was no quorum, and nothing was done.

## The Rat of the Period—A Fable.

Once upon a time there was a venerable old rat who had grown gray in searching crumbs wherewith to keep him from starving. He was a shrewd and sagacious old rat, that lived as much by taking away from the little rats and mice whatever they found and eating it before their eyes as he did upon what he discovered himself. It happened one day this wretchedly poor old rat found in a closet a fine cheese. He was almost wild with delight, and fairly danced for joy. He kept his own counsel, however, and climbed to the top of it and immediately ate a hole in it and lay there snugly ensconced. He felt that he was comfortable for life and so took his ease. His friends, neighbors, and poor relations came in great numbers to see him, some to gratify their curiosity, and others to ask favors. Whereupon he poked his head out of his hole and delivered a beautiful discourse upon the evils of idleness and a want of thrift, and advised all the rats present to go to work and lead sober, industrious lives; that it would be wicked and criminal in him to encourage them in doing nothing by allowing any of them even to come about his cheese, much less in giving them any of it. He concluded his speech with some excellent advice to the young as to the necessity of getting on in life. Some poor blind mice that were present having appealed to him, he assured them of his deep sympathy, and gave them his blessing and retired.

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## WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency will urge a radical change in the banking laws, whereby the system will be open to all who furnish the necessary securities.

The Postmaster General has ordered a new building to be selected for the post-office in Nashville, the present one being unequal to the demand of services.

The contingent fund of the House being exhausted, the sub-committee on elections decline visiting South Carolina. The elections in that State will be investigated soon after the meeting of Congress.

Revenue receipts to-day, over half a million.

Rogers has been appointed collector of customs at St. Marks, Florida.

The customs from the 25th to the 30th, inclusive, were over three millions.

## NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 6.—Gov. Hoffman, answering the question, "What the Democrats intend to do with their victory," said the "Democrats proposed making the Legislature honest and to use it for promoting the interests of the mass of the people, which the radicals have not done. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities and secure them the right to govern themselves. The new Legislature, however, will not be radical. It is proposed to show to the State and country that the Democracy can be as moderate in victory as patient under defeat."

The bank weekly statement is remarkable. The legal tender reserves are lower than for a long time, and the loans are increased a million and three quarters. The specie is increased three quarters of a million. The circulation increase is fifty-two thousand. The deposits increase is over two millions. The legal tender "decrease" is two and a quarter millions.

## LONDON.

London, Nov. 6.—Mr. Peabody's death is universally regretted. The News says, "Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive or emotional benevolence, but rather judicious, wisely-pledged beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous. He gave from his own substance and did not surrender under death-groans from him. His services both to his native land and adopted country, were fittingly and graciously recognized in social letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants, in passing his statue daily, does not need to learn from the conservative men of business, how to gain money. His career may teach them how it may be wisely spent."

## Constitutional Convention.

Just after the adjournment of court Monday noon, Nov. 1st, a meeting of the citizens of Greene county was called, and Maj. John McGaughey was chosen to preside. On taking the chair, he delivered an address upon the importance of the convention about to be called and the necessity of the people choosing their best men as delegates. At the close of the address, H. H. Ingersoll was elected Secretary.

The chairman then offered a preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. H. H. Ingersoll, James Britton, Robt. M. McKee, I. C. Dobson and D. C. Dukes. The committee retired, and after a brief absence reported back to the meeting the following preamble and resolution, with a motion to adopt the same.

Whereas, It is probable that a convention will soon be ordered by the people, to amend our State constitution, in which it is highly important that the people should be represented by their best men; therefore

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson is the choice of the people of Greene county to represent us in said convention; and we trust that he will accept the nomination as a pledge of our fidelity and our confidence in his honesty, ability and integrity.

On motion it was ordered that the Greenville papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their next issue. After which the convention adjourned. JOHN MCGAUGHEY, Pres.

H. H. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

New York State, which gave Seymour a majority of 9,000, now gives the Democratic ticket an average majority of 20,000. The city of New York polled 20,000 less votes than last year. There were a loss to the Democrats, whose majority is now but 40,000. The Republican vote in the rural districts has largely fallen off. The Democrats have increased their strength outside the city of New York, nearly 30,000, and with a reduced majority of 20,000 in the metropolis they have carried the State by 20,000, a gain of 11,000 over last year. For the first time in fifteen years, the Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

Massachusetts, which gave Grant 77,000 majority in 1868, now gives the Republican candidate for Governor but 12,000.

Wisconsin gives this year 8,000 Republican majority. Last year 25,000.

New Jersey, Kansas, Illinois and West Virginia have all heavily increased the Democratic vote of 1868.

Thus have the people spoken. Above the claims of party rises the cry for a reform in the Government. The people demand less taxation, restoration of financial soundness, and integrity in the affairs of the nation.

The Constitutional Convention elected in Illinois last week, is pretty evenly divided. It is reported to be composed of 42 Republicans, 40 Democrats, two Conservatives and one independent. The independent will probably become an important personage, as he is likely to hold the balance of power.

## From the New York Sun.]

## A New York Gambling Hall.

The twenty-sixth-street gambling-house has organized a campaign for the winter on an original and comprehensive system, after the Baden-Baden school. The house is but a few doors west of Broadway, and not far from the aristocratic St. James Hotel. It is a five-story brown stone front, and is occupied by a score of the card fraternity. Women, elegantly dressed, flutter in and out its doors. During the early evening the flutter of silks and laces and the shimmer of jewels grow most brilliant. These women are what are termed by gamblers elegant cappers. They inveigle many wealthy victims into this gambling den.

One-half the number of men at this house are young and handsome men, dressed in the richest of clothes. They pretend to represent scions of Fifth Avenue and other aristocratic neighborhoods. These young men have engaged day board for the winter in up-town fashionable boarding-houses—one in each. The oldest of the crew are men who have traveled extensively. Five of them have been runners for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati wholesale houses. They have a more extended circle of acquaintances than any other class of men on the continent. They know thousands of country merchants who visit New York to purchase goods, and the piles of each. These have day board at the hotels, and, like their companions, are agents of this gambling house.

A square of faro, keno, roulette, monte, or rouge et noir is not played at this house. Gamblers not interested in the game are not allowed there. The association is a combination gambling ring. Their runners obtain access to all circles of society. How they effect that it is not necessary to explain; but they manage it to perfection. They are at all the grand receptions, and their lady companions are from among the families of the millionaires. If the young lady has a brother who commands ready money, she is a favorite with the young men. Their system for making acquaintances is so perfect that they become the best known men in the city.

They lounge in the parlors of their respective boarding houses after dinner, and mingle with the boarders. They are asked out with rich men, and ask rich gentlemen out with them. Then, as if by accident, as they converse on New York life, gambling bells are spoken of. Just a look into some of the most elegant ones some night is suggested and agreed upon. They go to the Twenty-sixth street house, of course. The stranger is not asked to play. He sees a half-dozen fine appearing men at the table playing with ivory chips. Others occupy magnificent settees and chairs. Luxury surrounds the apartments, and instead of a "shell," as the new visitor has imagined, he finds an abode of elegance. He is offered a seat near the table. He looks on and sees men accumulating stack after stack of white, blue, red and black chips and changing them in for money. He is irresistibly drawn to the table. If he plays, he loses as long as he lays his money down. Those whom he sees playing and winning are members of the fraternity. The money they win is passed in again, and so the game runs on.

Those who operate with country merchants accompany them when they purchase goods, win their favor, and are taken with them to their brilliant gambling hells. Not an honest card is turned. A number of the associates of this house may be seen on the corners of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway during the sunny afternoons. They are the dealers and older cappers. They wear diamonds and a profusion of jewelry. They occupy seats near the windows at the Hoffman and St. James, and crowd respectable people off the walks. The young men who intrude snake-like into higher society are never seen in company with gamblers; but at Central Park, the theaters, and first-class balls, they may always be found.

The Radical doctors don't quite agree. The New York Tribune says "the Massachusetts election was complicated by all manner of side issues and unlimited booting," while the Philadelphia Press maintains it was a noble vindication of the policy of Grant's administration.

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1st Class per Term of 5 Months,	\$10.00
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The Contingent Fee and half the Tuition are required in advance.	
Board in families, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, including washing, &c.	
The next session begins on Monday, the 30th of August next.	
The rooms and furniture are being painted and fitted up in the best style.	
Arrangements have been effected to procure apparatus to illustrate instruction in the leading branches of Natural Science.	
The Text Books are the latest and most popular in use.	
Instruction in this Institution is intended to be fully up to the requirements of the age, both in number and manner.	
July 1—1st.	

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